



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1876.

GEN. W. H. F. LEE was to-day nominated by the Conservative Senatorial Convention, which met at Saxepta Hall, in this city, for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Claughton, and a better selection could not have been made. While the people of Alexandria claimed and desired that the unexpired term should be filled by an Alexandrian, in the person of one of her worthiest sons, John B. Smoot, esq., they most cordially accept the nomination, and no people in the district will give Gen. Lee a more cheerful and hearty support than those of the home of his illustrious sire and the birthplace of him self. In his remarks accepting the nomination he showed his great fitness for the position, exhibiting a profound sense of the duties of the office to which he will be elected, and an ability to perform them. Nor were his words lacking in true eloquence and pathos, and his hearers, with one accord, conceded to him all the attributes that go to make up a legislator of the old school.

The proclamation of President Grant and the order of the Secretary of War, published elsewhere in to-day's Gazette, are, in the opinion of many, some of whom, too, are not easily alarmed, the first manifestations of an impending revolution in this unhappy country. Accepting Gov. Chamberlain's unsupported version of the condition of affairs in the Palmetto State, and rejecting all other, including that of the united republican judiciary of the State, which is to the effect that the only disorder there is created by the negroes, instigated by a few unprincipled whites, and that the only intimidation is that practiced upon colored men who desire to vote the conservative ticket, the President had already instituted a widespread system of demagogic visits to, and arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of, white citizens upon the purchased affidavits of negroes, but finding that even these high-handed measures, which were patiently submitted to, would be insufficient to prevent the State from casting its vote for the democratic next November, he now sends all that portion of the whole army in the division of the Atlantic to effect the radical design, and threatens if that be inadequate to secure the desired purpose to draft the militia of the several States and fill South Carolina full of them. The probable immediate effect of this will be the withdrawal of the democratic ticket in the State—the subsequent effect, the objection to the reception of the vote of the State by the Northern democrats when it is presented in Congress next February. What will follow that time alone can tell. If the eight votes of the State can decide the Presidential election, the northern democrats would be justified in refusing to have them counted for Hayes, and the radicals would certainly claim them. The outlook in some respects is assuredly dark and gloomy, and though the future is obscured, the fears of the timid are by no means groundless. Whatever may happen, however, the Southern people will not be to blame. They have not caused the present State of affairs, and have resolved to take no part hereafter in national difficulties. The North will have to settle those difficulties among themselves, and if the Northern democrats agree to the loss of eight legitimate electoral votes the South will quietly submit. Our own opinion of the President's proclamation, founded upon what we conceive to be a just estimate of Northern and Western—not radical—fairness and justice, is that it will be the means of at least securing for the democrats all those States heretofore considered doubtful in the Presidential election, and that even some of those States that have been conceded to the radicals will resent the gross and tyrannical outrage upon a sister State, and prevent its attempted imposition upon themselves at some future time by casting their votes with the party that is opposed to Caesarism in all its forms.

The display of public activity by even a portion of the people of the town is a general benefit to the community. It keeps the town before the public outside of the town, and draws within its borders many who thus obtain an opportunity of acquainting themselves with its character and capabilities, and like bread cast upon the waters in Egypt may one day return to us a manyfold harvest. The procession to-night, apart from its exalted interest as a party demonstration, is a contribution to the welfare of the town, and the grand gathering of Knights Templars, for which arrangements are now in progress, will carry abroad an impression most favorable to the town. The idea of Alexandria abroad is that of a sleepy town. All things which tend to remove this notion, so unjust and so injurious to us, should be seized with avidity and made the most of.

Geo. Fitz-Lee some time ago declined the position of marshal of the Centennial tournament at Philadelphia, tendered him by the committee of arrangements, but will act as chief marshal of the tournament to be held at the State fair in Richmond.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette under date of October 17, says: "An informal meeting of leading democrats was held at the Ebbitt House late this evening, to discuss what policy shall be best adopted to meet the revolutionary move of Grant upon South Carolina. Judge Jere Black was the principal speaker. A plan was broached and approved which will be perfected to-morrow. This is to telegraphically withdraw from the followers to permanently withdraw from the canvass, and leave the republican ticket without any opposition. Then the democratic House will not allow the vote of South Carolina to be counted in February, upon the ground of its illegality."

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF GEN. W. H. F. LEE.

HARMONY AND GOOD FEELING.

The Conservative Senatorial Convention for this, the First District, to nominate a candidate to fill an unexpired term, in the State Senate, convened in Saxepta Hall, at 11 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Geo. A. Mushbach, esq., City and County Superintendent of Alexandria, who stated the object of the assembling of the Convention, and, upon whose motion, William Matthews, of Loudoun, was chosen temporary chairman.

Mr. Matthews, upon taking the chair, thanked the Convention for the honor.

On motion of Mr. Meredith, Mr. W. E. Lipscomb, of Manassas, was chosen temporary Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Fairfax, committees on credentials and permanent organization were appointed as follows:

Alexandria—On credentials, S. H. Janney; on permanent organization, E. E. Dowham. Alexandria county—On credentials, Robert Walker; permanent organization, H. W. Feby.

Fairfax—On credentials, H. H. Wells; permanent organization, Geo. Masco. Prince William—On credentials, C. E. Nichol; permanent organization, E. E. Meredith. Loudoun—On credentials, W. W. Carper; on permanent organization, S. T. Stuart.

The committees retired, and after consultation, reported.

Mr. Janney, from the Committee on Credentials, submitted the following as a correct list of the delegations:

Alexandria City—Hugh Latham, W. S. Moore, Wm. Chace, Thomas Hay, George A. Mushbach, Henry Strauss, S. H. Janney, G. H. Robinson, M. B. Harlow, Daniel Horne, J. M. Johnson, R. H. Road, B. W. Nels, E. S. Leadbetter, R. M. Lawson, Wm. Kilgour, K. K. Cooper, E. E. Dowham, J. M. Stewart and F. Lovjoy.

Alexandria County—Robert Walker, Lewis Collier, W. H. Robertson, Thomas Adams, Richard Veitch, Henry W. Feby, Samuel E. Gross, Samuel Birch, Charles W. Payne, Wm. J. Geary, L. W. Hatch, R. Hatch, W. Z. Wermann, George Pallant and J. R. Johnston. Fairfax—Hugh Mitchell, John W. Mohler, Leander Makeley, Wm. Ayre, Jr., James P. Gheen, John A. Marshall, Thomas Fairfax, R. L. Reichard, John Malone, Robert Nevitt, C. A. Landstreet, R. L. Nevitt, Geo. Masco, R. W. Gaillard, W. S. Moore, J. H. Chichester, Thomas Terrett, Dr. J. J. Moran, Wm. O. Sider, Jr., Francis A. Dekus, Jr., M. H. Wells, Thomas Moore, E. Vassily, John Macaurey, Wm. A. Smoot, Thomas E. Carper, Alfred Leigh, John Pearson, N. Mancy and John H. Hiss.

Loudoun—S. T. Stuart, W. J. Harrison, S. M. Chichester, Clarence Thomas, Z. J. Jones, P. W. Carper, S. W. Summers, C. J. Menkin, Maj. R. S. Cox, Douglas Tyler, William Matthews and J. M. Kilgour, Jr. Prince William—John C. Weedon, J. F. Wheat, C. A. Dunnigton, John S. Powell, George R. Atkinson, James M. Barbee, A. J. Davis, E. E. Meredith, L. A. Davis, C. E. Nichol, W. A. Bryant, W. W. Thornton, R. Tassell, Wm. E. Lipscomb, John L. Leebman, Col. E. Berkeley and Henry F. Lyon.

Mr. Wells, from the Committee on Organization, made the following report:

Your Committee on Organization respectfully report that they recommended Mr. Wm. Matthews as permanent chairman of the Convention, and Wm. E. Lipscomb as permanent Secretary.

Both reports were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Fairfax, after some discussion, the vote given at the last gubernatorial Convention was taken as the basis of representation.

Nominations being in order,

Mr. Clarence Thomas, an eloquent speaker, placed in nomination J. Mortimer Kilgour, of Loudoun, paying a most beautiful tribute to the merit and worth of Maj. Kilgour.

Mr. R. L. Nevitt, of Fairfax, seconded the nomination of Maj. Kilgour.

Capt. W. Geary, of Alexandria county, spoke in glowing terms of Mr. Kilgour, and urged his nomination.

The rules of the House of Delegates, so far as applicable, were adopted as the rules of the convention.

Maj. W. W. Thornton, of Prince William, placed in nomination Gen. W. H. F. Lee.

Mr. Wells, of Fairfax, seconded Gen. Lee's nomination, and in so doing paid a glowing tribute to the merit and true worth of the General, urging that his popularity would draw out a larger vote in the coming election than any other nominee could do.

Mr. Latham, of Alexandria, then placed in nomination Mr. John B. Smoot, of Alexandria, and after paying handsome tributes to both Maj. Kilgour and Gen. Lee, made an urgent appeal in behalf of the claims of Mr. Smoot and of Alexandria, concluding that this city was, and is of right, entitled to the Senator to fill the existing vacancy. He paid a deserved tribute to Mr. Smoot's ability, and warmly urged his nomination.

Mr. Meredith, of Prince William, seconded the nomination of Mr. Smoot, and urged the justice of giving to Alexandria the vacant Senatorship. He spoke highly of the worth and ability of Mr. Smoot.

Mr. R. L. Nevitt, of Fairfax, replied to Mr. Meredith, contending that the nominations heretofore made were not sectional, and that the best men should be chosen, and mere county preferences should be ignored, or otherwise unfit men might be selected. He thought Gen. Lee pre-eminently the man.

Maj. Thornton deemed that to bring the name of Gen. Lee before the convention was sufficient. Gen. Lee needed no recommendation. He repudiated the idea that there was any understanding about the succession. He had been assured that Alexandria had waived her right, or at least Mr. Smoot had declined, and for that reason he had pledged his support to Gen. Lee.

Mr. Latham explained the act of Mr. Smoot, whose modesty had forbid his acceptance as the first solicitation, but who was put forward by the people of Alexandria.

Mr. Wells explained the difference between a combination and a contract, stating that at the last convention Fairfax was as willing to combine with Loudoun as she was with Alexandria.

Mr. Geary, while opposing Mr. Smoot's nomination, yet admitted all that had been said of Mr. Smoot's good qualities. He opposed all combinations, and could not think that the action of any other Convention was to bind this Convention.

Mr. Meredith explained his idea of the contract entered into by the district, by which

Alexandria and Prince William obtained the Senators, and for that reason Alexandria is entitled to the unexpired term.

Col. Robert Tansill contended that Mr. Smoot was entitled from policy, not contract, to the nomination, but still he was in favor of Lee, and when his name was up, and he should vote for him he would not die peacefully.

The balloting was then begun, and the first ballot resulted as follows:

	Lee	Kilgour	Smoot
Loudoun.....	428	1,713	
Alexandria city....			1,296
Alexandria county....	16	24	64
Fairfax.....	1,201		
Prince William.....	540		225
Total.....	2,185	1,737	1,585

Mr. Smoot having received the lowest number of votes his name was dropped, but he was at once put in nomination again, and the second ballot resulted as follows:

Lee, 2,353; Kilgour, 1,638; Smoot, 1,532.

There being no nomination, the third ballot was taken, resulting:

Lee, 2,353; Kilgour, 1,646; Smoot, 1,524.

A motion to adjourn was made but withdrawn.

The fifth ballot resulted: Lee, 2,468; Kilgour, 1,571; Smoot, 1,484.

Mr. Meredith moved that Gen. Lee's nomination be made by acclamation, but objection being made, the motion was not considered, and the sixth ballot was taken, resulting as follows:

Lee, 2,670; Kilgour, 1,539; Smoot, 1,304.

The seventh ballot was then taken, resulting:

Lee, 2,670; Kilgour, 1,539; Smoot, 1,304.

Gen. Lee having received a majority of all the votes cast—2,762 being necessary to a choice—on motion of Mr. Mushbach, on behalf of Alexandria, the nomination was made unanimous.

A committee consisting of Thomas Moore, of Fairfax, Douglas Tyler, of Loudoun, W. W. Thornton, of Prince William, Hugh Latham, of Alexandria, and W. J. Geary, of Alexandria county, was appointed to wait on Gen. Lee and inform him of his nomination.

Mr. Moore, chairman, reported that the committee had performed its duty, and that Gen. Lee was present to respond in person.

Gen. Lee then appeared and accepted the nomination in a well conceived and eloquently delivered speech, in which he dwelt particularly upon the great necessity of rebuilding Virginia, and making her assume the position to which she is so eminently entitled. His speech was listened to with marked attention and elicited warm applause, and was considered one of the finest efforts heard in this city for a long time, proving his ability and eminent fitness for the position for which he has been selected.

At the conclusion of the speech, on motion of Mr. Latham, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Matters of Centennial Interest.

As there are frequent visitors here seeking memorials of the interesting events of which Alexandria has been the theatre, we have hurriedly made a list of some of the more noteworthy things and places that would naturally attract the attention of the tourist:

Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22, over which Washington presided, and which has in its lodge room, market square, many interesting memorials of its great Master.

The peculiar construction of the original town, created in honor of the Royal family by Thomas, Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, was in this wise:

King	Cameron	Queen
Prices	Fairfax	Princess
Duke	Royal	Dutches

Fairfax and Royal streets running north and south, and Cameron being in the centre, flanked by King, Prince and Duke, on the south, and Queen, Princess and Dutches, (now Orange) on the north.

The old Mansion House, now covered in the hotel of that name, but visible from Lee street, on the hill, between King and Cameron streets. This house is well built of stone, in the style of the last century. Horro Braddock was entertained in 1755, and here he held council with the Admiral and the representatives of the royal authority in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts.

In the market square, opposite, Washington made his headquarters in 1754, and here was the scene of his rencontre with Col. Payne, and a hotel near by, of his magnificent magnificence.

The site of Washington's town office, on Cameron street, between Pitt and St. Asaph streets.

The site of the old ship yard, at the foot of Duke street, where vessels were built for the Continental navy.

The site of Braddock's encampment on the hill north of town between the marsh and the river.

The city hotel, where Washington issued his last military order, where he often stopped, and frequently attended the birth night balls given in his honor.

Christ Church, built in colonial times by a tax on the people, levied in tobacco, and at the time of Washington, whose pew still remains unchanged.

Many houses of a century old.

The Washington free school, founded by the Father of his Country.

Washington's first purchase of a town lot, corner of Prince and Pitt streets.

Canon taken from an old revolutionary fort at Jones Point, now set up as posts at the street corners.

The Marshall House, where the first contest of the late war took place. Capt. Jackson and Col. Elliott, both falling.

The remains of barricades within the town, and the earthworks and fortifications surrounding it.

The Friendship Fire Company, instituted 1774, on whose engine Washington once worked as a fire, and the Sun Fire Company, instituted 1775.

Many societies, whose origin dates from the last century.

The handsomest ladies in the world.

The yellow fever is steadily abating in Savannah, but absentees are cautioned against returning there.

The London markets are greatly excited and a panic prevails by reason of the anticipated great Eastern war.

The Spanish pilgrims to Rome cheered for Don Carlos.

Collector White denies that he appointed Mr. Jones through Col. Mosby's influence.

Federal Intervention in South Carolina.

The President is reported to have said in a conversation about South Carolina affairs on Saturday that "he was determined that the colored republicans in that State should vote in accordance with their honest convictions, if he had to order the whole army into the State to enable them to do so." If he had uttered this threat with an accurate comprehension of South Carolina politics, Mr. Chamberlain, who has called on him for troops, would be a very badly scared man. What Chamberlain wants is not that the negroes shall vote according to their convictions, but that they shall cast a solid vote for Chamberlain, conviction or no conviction. The usefulness of the Federal authority to interfere by arms or in any other way in elections is clearly shown by the attitude of the President in this case. He bears but one side, and there are in South Carolina not two, but three sides. Three parties are there in the field—one for Hayes and Chamberlain, one for Tilden and Hampton, and a third for Hayes and Hampton. To the last named a considerable number of prominent and influential republicans belong, and under their guidance and instruction large numbers of colored men have determined to vote that ticket. It is to the interest of the colored people of South Carolina to elect General Hampton at his word. He has promised them solemnly equal and complete protection in all their rights; he is a man of character and determination, who will keep his word, and he will do what Chamberlain, as every negro in the South Carolina knows, has never done.

Whether the negroes are right or wrong in voting for Hampton, however, they have a right to do so; but this Federal interference attempts and is meant to deprive them of that right. It not only deprives them, but it also interferes with the rights of those negroes, very considerable in number, who mean to vote the democratic ticket outright, Tilden and all. Wherever Federal troops or Federal interference in any of its shapes are felt in the South, there the intolerant and lawless republicans are encouraged to persecute their brethren who manifest democratic or independent leanings, and these follow as about very frayed and openly threatening the lives of colored men who are even suspected of an independent republican vote. This kind of intimidation is now carried on in South Carolina, as it has been carried on in Louisiana, in Alabama, in every Southern State.

No white interference is ball as tutor or half as brutal and cunning as this negro intolerance, and it is even urged and embittered wherever Federal troops are placed in the hands of republican politicians to use for political purposes. In 1874 an Alabama negro speaker addressed crowds of negroes and advised them to hang any negro who should offer to vote the democratic ticket. He advised the women to have nothing to do with such a man; his wife ought to leave him, he said; his sweet heart ought to scorn him; the Church should spew him out; nobody should employ him or speak to him. The same thing is now being done in South Carolina in the Chamberlain interest. A Charleston correspondent of a republican organ makes this confession: "The fact is, the negroes do intimidate a man of their color who desires for any reason to turn democrat. They will turn him out of their church; some of the women will marry him or talk with him; the men will ostracize him, and if he is caught where there are no white men he is sure to be mobbed, stoned or beaten." A correspondent of our own, writing from Aiken, sends us two affidavits of democratic negroes showing actual threats of assassination, and the problem is well stated by one black man, who a few weeks ago would protest him having voted for Hampton, the State should have to go republican.

The Southern plantation negro has no political convictions such as General Grant speaks of. He has mainly fears, groundless fears, no power on him by any sound republican ideal.

He is taught that his white neighbors are to be reviled, and that General Grant is his only protector, and that the republican candidate, as in this case Chamberlain, is General Grant's representative, for whom he is bound to vote because these are the orders of General Grant. That is his whole political catechism. When he begins to doubt, as multitudes are doing in South Carolina this year, he leans toward the democratic party. At this Chamberlain calls for troops. Why? To protect the blacks? Not at all. His adherents do not need protection. It is to intimidate those who are about to oppose him; to call on General Grant for troops; to come, and behold every negro is at once persuaded that Chamberlain is really "General Grant's man," and that the blacks must support him. That is the meaning of this trick of "calling for troops." Its object is simply and only to intimidate the black voters; and when we see a report that Maj. Merrill is to be sent to South Carolina—a man hard and despised there and everywhere in the South for his conduct at other times, and an apt to just this misuse of troops—it seems but too plain that the man who is menacing the President in this matter are engaged in a dangerous and dangerous plot to carry the State for Chamberlain by wholesale and direct intimidation of the black as well as white voters.

But this question relates not to South Carolina alone. This unconstitutional and dangerous practice of Federal interference in elections goes on now, in the midst of the canvass, with the consent of the republican party managers, and with the silent assent of the republican candidate for the Presidency. It is a part of the policy of the party; indeed, its chief and only policy, for its speakers profess no desire for reform. They say nothing of hard money, or civil service, or of economy; they tell us only of a "United South" and boast of their dispatch of troops to different States. Are we, then, to have another four years of this perilous interference by the Federal power in elections? So far as an entire country is concerned, the republican party organs or listening to republican speakers such is the determination of the party leaders. They are determined to resist themselves in power by these means. Who shall assure us that four years hence they will not use the same means, the same force, once more to re-elect themselves and their corrupt Southern allies? The question is very grave; it has many serious sides to it. It forebodes dangers so much greater than even the most "inspired" republican orators tell us would follow a democratic victory, that, taking the words for it, a prudent voter, having a stake in the country, would risk the democrats rather than such a republican policy.

Governor Hayes and the party managers ought to know that the use of troops at all this federal interference in the South is causing a vague feeling of alarm among thoughtful voters. They ask themselves, where and when is this to end? The war closes eleven years ago, and here is General Grant openly threatening to send the whole army into South Carolina for no other object than to elect a partisan of his, contrary to the will of the majority of the people of the State. Here are the republican managers using the most dangerous and unconstitutional measures, not merely to perpetrate their own power, but to support and re-elect in the Southern States a set of men who have for years kept these communities in turmoil, have robbed them and have misused and abused the poor negro to his own destruction and their self advantage. Nothing is more certain than that if the republican party is to continue its league with the Packard, Keiblers, Spencers and Chamberlains it ought to be beaten. No party deserves suc-

cess or can safely hold power over the country which deliberately continues its alliance with and support of such men. If Governor Hayes cannot now control his followers, his fellow leaders, how can he, with the best intentions, be expected to control them after election? If by some he now consents to such dangerous and violent interference, it is safe to elect a President who is silent at such a time, and thus consents beforehand to the most extreme policy of the most extreme wing of his party? It is not, on the contrary, in the highest degree dangerous to the country? The iniquitous negro-carpus and Force bill was defeated with it at difficulty two winters ago. But the very men who then favored and urged that monstrous act, and who have ever since regretted that it was not passed, are now the leaders, the controlling managers, of the republican party. If they are successful in November will they not regard their policy as approved, and go on for their four years with Southern legislation whose only end would be to create permanent civil disorders, and a large part of the Union, to preserve its unity and corporate interest and discord? And will they stop with the South? Will they hesitate hereafter to attempt that in Northern States which now they so vehemently do in the Southern? —N. Y. Herald.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas it has been satisfactorily shown to me that insurrection and domestic violence exist in several counties of the State of South Carolina, and that certain combinations of men against law exist in many of the said States known as "Rifle Clubs," who rifle and down by day and night to arms, murder, rape, peaceable citizens and intimidating others, which combinations though forbidden by the laws of the State, cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice; and Whereas it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, an application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

Whereas by laws in pursuance of the above it is provided (in the laws of the United States) that, in case of insurrection in any State (or of obstruction to the laws thereof,) it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas the Legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section 4 of Article Four of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made due application to me in the premises for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence, and to enforce the due execution of the law; and

Whereas it is required that, when it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peacefully to their respective homes within a limited time;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command all persons engaged in said unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings to disperse, and retire peacefully to their respective homes within three days from this date, and to refrain from all such combinations and submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State.

And I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the laws and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

By the President:

JOHN L. CALDWELL,

Acting Secretary of State.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 17, 1876.

General W. T. Sherman Commanding United States Army:

SIR: In view of the existing condition of affairs in South Carolina there is a possibility that the proclamation of the President of the United States may be disregarded. To provide against such a contingency you will immediately order all the available force in the military division of the Atlantic to report to General Ruger, commanding at Columbia, South Carolina, and instruct that effort to station his troops in such localities that they may be most speedily and effectively used in case of resistance to the authorities of the United States.

It is hoped that a collision may thus be avoided, but you will insure General Ruger to let it be known that it is the fixed purpose of the Government to carry out fully the spirit of the proclamation and to sustain it by the military force of the General Government, supplemented, if necessary, by the militia of the various States. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. D. CAMERON,

Secretary of War.

Gen. Sherman has telegraphed to Hancock a copy of Cameron's order and instructing him to flip his regiments with all the available recruits in his division, and send them to Columbia, S. C. The number of marines at Norfolk is to be increased by sending three detachments to that city from the barracks at Washington. An officer familiar with Hancock's force says that at the expiration of the three days mentioned in the proclamation General Ruger will have ten thousand men at his disposal. If this is not enough more will be furnished if volunteers are required.

Letter from Culpeper.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

CULPEPER, October 17.—Yester day was our county court day, and rather a dull time, though quite a large criminal docket was disposed of. The Grand Jury brought in several indictments, among them that of the two negro men, who, in broad daylight, selected three fat calves from Dr. Gordon's herd of cattle, drove them here to town, sold them, and pocketed the money; the boldest stealing ever committed in the county. The crowd yesterday was small, the farmers being mostly engaged in seeding and harvesting the corn crop. The day was unusually quiet and dull. In the afternoon speeches were made by Generals Hunton and Fields, which were attentively listened to and loudly applauded. Hon. B. Johnson Barbour had been expected, but was detained by sickness. Last night there was a rowing tournament with a torchlight procession, music, and wind-up with a tremendous bonfire. Gen. Field, Hon. Johnson Barbour, Maj. Grimley and others addressed the crowd, and amid the wildest enthusiasm, Culpeper seems only now to realize the important principles involved in the present campaign, but being once aroused she will do her duty. A hidden and hidden Club is to be organized and a reformer for the breeze. The republicans, on one of the favorite given last night to Virginia's favorite son and her next Governor, John W. Daniels, promised that Messrs. Blaine and In-

gersoll would be here in October, and we have an opportunity of hearing Blaine's views, and of listening to Ingersoll's plans (2) paly r but they might come. To many their failure to appear was a great disappointment, for having never heard the roaring of a radical's voice, except from a distance, they had anticipated a lively time.

The "Piedmont Agricultural Fair" commenced to-day. The stock entrances have been unusually large, and the managers (except this to be the most successful fair held. The race track, one of the finest in the State, is in excellent condition, and the "trials of speed" each day form one of the most interesting features of the exhibition. Judge Patterson delivers the annual address on Thursday, the 19th instant.

The weather is delightful, and the streets are thronged with happy, laughing, pleasure seekers.

Business has revived greatly within the past month, and is fairly up to date with the long-looked-for independent croakers are while so common.

Farmers finding ready sale for wheat at advanced prices, are beginning to empty their barns and shipping to market. The corn crop, though greatly injured by the September flood, is pretty nearly an average, while the tobacco has turned out first rate.

The "Centennial fever" is unabated. There are but few in the county that haven't been on and these few taking advantage of the present low rates expect to leave during this week.

A Liberal's Letter.

To S. C. Steele esq. Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, &c.

DEAR SIR: In reading your enclosed contribution toward defraying the expense of the great conservative demonstration to come off this evening, permit me to say that, when I saw, Hayes was nominated for the presidency it was my first conviction that a lasting peace and good will between the sections of this distracted country could be best secured by the conservative party endorsing that nomination.